Amusements To-day.

Pooth's Theatre-Othela Front's Opera House-23d st. between 5th and 7th ava. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Saratogs. Grand Opera House Les Georgiennes. Lina Edwin's Theatra-Lingari Strichen Niblo's Garden-Toe Black Crook. New York Circus-14th st., opp. Academy of Music. Olympic Theatre- lorison. Son Francisco Minstrela-581 Broadway.

Tony Pastor's Opera House - Female Mustrels, &c.

The Beach Passumatte Funnel-Open to Visitors.

Wood's Museum-Across the Confluent. Matines.

For the accommodation of persons residing up lown, advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement office, way and Sixth avenue from S A. M. to S P. M.

#### Grant's Rebellion.

Gen. GRANT has issued a proclamation doclaring that an insurrection exists in South Carolina, warning the insurgents to disperse, and threatening to send troops there to put them down if they do not obey the Presidential edict. The Tribune fears that when the army arrives in the Palmetto State swill not be able to find the insurrection. We think this will turn out to be so.

Undoubtedly there is a good deal of disorder in some portions of the South, which is without any valid excuse, and therefore sught to cease. Nevertheless, we are of the opinion that its extent and character are much exaggerated, and the latent cause of sither misunderstood or misrepresented, The exaggeration and misrepresentation are mainly due to partisan feeling, and the mismaderstanding to ignorance of the facts. The latter can be rectified only by a thorough examination through a fairly constituted Committee of Congress, such as the two Houses seem inclined to appoint. The zeal with which the picture is over-colored just at this juncture is owing to the fact that the Connecticut election is at hand, the San Domingo Commissioners are expected, and while GRANT'S Administration is on its last legs he is determined to force his renomination at whatever cost.

.When an evil is to be removed, wise men inquire into its cause. What then is the primal source of these Southern disorders? Many minor springs contribute to swell the current; but the main fountain is the character and conduct of the carpet-bag administrations which rule and rob the reconstruct ed States. At the close of the war, adventurers from the North, drawing to their support nearly the entire negro vote, got control of those administrations; and by the aid of Congress and Gen. GRANT, these adventurers have contrived to keep in power is nearly all those States down to the present hour. Throughout these six years, the former ruling elements of the South, excluded by the Four teenth Amendment from participation in the government of their States, are naturally incensed against the domination of men of little character and substance, who do not really reside in the country which they rule, who treat it as vultures treat their prey, who are ready to leave it as soon as they have glutted their greed, and who, in furtherance of their schemes of plunder, are piling up mountains of debt that are sinking those States into hopeless backruptcy.

Coercive acts of Congress, and the bayonets of the United States army, can never cure these evils. The first step toward reform is to remove all civil disabilities from all classes, and concede all rights to everybody, and then compel these carpet-bag adminis trations to pass the ordeal of ballot-boxes which are open to all citizens, and which are allowed to confer office upon their favorites without restriction. When this is done, the President may with a good grace insist that the Southern States obey the laws.

Of one thing the Republican party may be assured. They cannot maintain their supremacy in the South by political disabilities, coercive legislation, and the sword of the Executive. The mere suspicion that they are attempting to uphold their power in that section of the Union by such means will recoil upon them with resistless effect in the North and West. The people are not satisfied in regard to the existence of the alleged facts on which it is proposed to base so much exceptional legislative and executive action. They demand the proofs. Let Congress, then, appoint a committee to take the testimony, and in the mean time let the President be sparing of his proclamations and his bayonets. As the case now stands. considerate men, whose nerves are steady and who have no partisan ends to subserve, do not believe that the country is on the eve of another rebellion, and look upon much of this clamor in Congress and the Executive Chamber as upon a mere device to strengthen the military arm of the Executive and enable Gen. GRANT to control the appointment of the delegates from the Southern States in the National Convention of the Republican party next year.

## The Perils of Intemperance.

One of the most vexed questions of the day appears to be whether Senator THUR-MAN of Ohio is a strict temperance man or not; but the evidence on the subject continues to be of a conflicting character. It was stated by the Cincinnati correspondent of the Hamilton Herald, a Democratic journal, conducted by an old and experienced iournalist of undoubted Democratic principles, that when, in a meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the session of the Democratic National Convention in this city in 1868, Mr. THURMAN mounted a table and pledged himself not to vote for CHASE in the Convention, he was laboring under the influence of intoxicating liquors. This statement was made on the authority of the Hon. ALEXANDER LONG, who was formerly a Democratic Congressman from Ohio, and, uncontradicted, would appear to settle the status of Senator Thun-MAN on the temperance question. But Mr. ALEXANDER DELMAR, the distinguished ed tor of the National Intelligencer, comes forward and testifies that he was present when THURMAN declared his sentiments from the top of the table; and he says that the insinuation that this distinguished states man got drunk was "a malignant lie," for he was there and knew how it was himself. This would seem to show that the corre- want to escape a place warmer than purga-

to the charge with the astonishing assertion that not only THURMAN but the whole party assembled on that occasion were drunk, or words to that effect. Here is what he eays in relation to the subject :

"By the way, I see that the National Intelligencer contradicts my statement about Senator THURNAN being drunk at that meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Hotel.

"Now, I do not profess to have witnessed the scene, but I insist that the statement was made to meast Igave it to you; and, moreover, I believe every word of it, for it is no secret that not only Thurman, but most of the others who were present upon that occasion were drank also.

"The writer in the Intelligencer states that he, too, was there. Now, it is said that a drunken man in a company usually imagines averybody are

man in a company usually imagines everybody pre-sent to be drunk, he being the only soler person shout.

"There is, however, no rule without an excep-

"There is, however, no rule without at the indiagencer, being very drunk, thought his distinguished associates were all sober.
"Mark you however, he admits that there was such a meeting."

Under these circumstances it is impossible to form a very clear opinion of the actual merits of the case, and the most charitable view of the subject is to believe that, owing to the excitement prevailing at the time, there were no competent witnesses as to the question of sobriety, and consequently to admit that the able and celebrated statesman from Ohio was, so far as can be proved, remarkably sober when he made his anti-CHASE speech on the table in the Fifth Ave-

nue Hotel. The unpleasant notoriety which has now been given to this affair shows how important it is that men in public life should be above the suspicion of intemperate habits. We think that Mr. DELMAR owes it to friendship to write Senator THURMAN a letter entreating him to join the total abstinence society, and stick to the pledge for the remainder of his life. This course would effectually prevent a recurrence of any such disagrecable rumors. But he should also endeavor to convince Mr. THURMAN that no temporary abstinence from drink would have the desired effect; and if Mr. DELMAR wishes for a most impressive example to illustrate his precepts and show the utter futility of temporary reformations, he need not go out of Washington to find one ready to bis hand.

#### Philadelphia Excited. Philadelphia is convulsed now as it has

not been before these five years.

One BATTERSON, an Episcopalian parson who officiates in an up-town church, has a dangerous attack of the ritualistic fever, which, it is alleged, often carries its victims off--to Rome.

BATTERSON publishes pamphlets and prints communications in the newspapers, in which he maintains that he has a right to dress himself and his assistants in church in as many-colored vestments as he likes; that he has a right to have singing boys dressed with their shirts outside their trousers, and to parado them up and down the aisles of the thurch, with a view to dramatic effect, they carrying flags on a pole all the while, and making themselves generally interesting to the audience. But, besides this, BATTERSON claims that he may listen to auricular con. essions, and afterward pronounce absolution for sins; and when pushed on this latter point, he sticks to it, and says the Bishop told him he might when he first began to preach. He rather has the Bishop on this point, for he quotes what the Bishop said. Now, if the Bishop told BATTERSON that he might forgive the sins of other people, who an blame Batterson for forgiving them? John tells Bill that he may play the part of the Almighty, can John complain when Bill undertakes to do it ? We like BATTER son for his pluck in sticking to his rights in this business. Because, if Batterson cannot he first began to preach, then where is the use in trying to find authority for any-

Opposed to BATTERSON is the Bishop who made him a priest, who now writes a long letter exclaiming against the follies and pretensions of Battenson. Also in opposition are the ten managers of the church's affairs, who are chosen annually and are called vestrymen. These ten men have been for a year or more trying to stop the antics of the breachy BATTERSON, but he refuses to be stopped. He is frisky, and will rear. He is a crazy Isaac in harness. He is a fighting parson, and is bound for heaven his own way. The holy season of Lent does not seem to have tamed down his bellicose disposition, and there are serious suspicions that he does not fast and pray as he should. Besides, as he is in a truculent mood, it is no wonder he should be accused of being loose in the narration of his facts. Such are the imputations against this pious man.

The controversy is tending more and more

to a white heat, inasmuch as the views and practices of Batterson will soon be brought to the test of a vote of the pew-holders of his church. Just as soon as the fasting and praying of BATTERSON and his colleagues are ended-as they will be with Easterthen the question will be taken out of the sacred precincts where it now is, and will be turned over to the carnal proceedings of the men and women who go to hear BATTERSOS pray and preach. They will be called on to vote BATTERSON or No BATTERSON! The vestry are by no means so religious as BAT-TERSON, and this is against them. They are simply respectable gentlemen who hate the scandal of a public knock-down any way while BATTERSON, being a champion of the gospel, enjoys a rough and tumble fight Then BATTERSON has another advantage If it is necessary to cheat in the election BATTERSON can forgive the sins of his parti sans, while the vestrymen have no such privilege. They can only cheat the doy I and cannot deal with him on equal terms BATTERSON says that a majority of his cou gregation dote on the candles and the han ners and the dye pots, and, what is very much doubted by the vestry, the water mixed with the wine; and also the boys shirts worn over their trousers, and the marchings to and fro, singing as, they go in fact, that the more of a dramatic spec tacle the church services are made, the bester his people like it. BATTERSON says he has built up his own church and can read it like a book, and intends to manage it and save it in his own style; and he more than intimates that the Bishop gave him the power to dann his enemies, as well as forgive the sins of his friends. Accordingly, he suggests to the ten vestrymen and their backers that if they

taken; but now that individual comes back his reach by getting away from his church altogether, and as fast as possible.

Whether Batterson proposes a similar doom for his friend the Bishop, who has been so kind as to put this very hot poker into Batterson's hands, we are not informed. Should be exercise his authority in this ungrateful way, it may lead the Bishop himself to some salutary reflections upon his own agency in undertaking to coafer the power to decree the rewards of heaven and the pains of hell in such a very promiscuous manner. It might stop future BATTERSONS from scandalous and blasphemous pretensions, and even tend to convince wiser and better men than he that there are some things that had better be left to the Al-

#### The Cry of Distress.

The Legislature of Nebraska has petitioned Congress to extend the time within which proëmptors of the public domain are required o pay for their lands. The reasons set forth by the Legislature are "the present depression in business and the low prices of all farm products throughout the Western States, and the extreme difficulty to obtain money even at the most exorbitant rates of interest."

This depression in business is not confined to Nebraska. It prevails all over the country. It is the necessary result of the present crushing system of taxation. It is a symptom of the approaching epidemic of bankruptcy in all parts of the land, It is a forerunner of a general crisis in which the rich will everywhere become richer, the middle class poor, the poor poorer, and the country weaker. Meanwhile President GRANT smokes his cigars and takes his presents, and Congress debates about the passage of unconstitutional laws against the Ku-Klux of the South. They had better pay some attention to the Ku-Klux of destructive taxation and merciless poverty in the North and West, Otherwise, what can stay the tide of financial distress or the political revolution that it must

Since the conviction of FILKINS, the Alpany express robber, sworn testimony has been offered which must remove the last doubt of his guilt. WILLIAM H. THORNTON and GRONGE B. WADLEIGE, engineer and fireman of the locomotive which drew the train on the night of the abtempt at murder, have testified that they saw FILKINS lounging about the depot and the express car on the night on which Halpins was shot. The engineer adds that he had noticed Pilkins near the car on the two nights immediately proceding the evening of the robbery. It is noteworthy that this testimony was not offered on he trial. The Argus attempts an explanation It says that the Springfield Republican and other ournals had accused the strongest witnesses for the presecution of perjury. Those journals in sisted that a deliberate attempt was being made to swear an innocent man into State Prison. These charges terrified the engineer and firemen. Hence their silence. Whether they are to be regard d as accessories to the crime or simply

We are informed that negotiations are in progress for the sale of the New York Times to a ompany in which Mr. Perez Coopen, Mosas TAYLOR, CYRUS W. FIELD, A. OAKET HALL, JAMES FISK, Jr., JAY GOULD, PETRA B. SWERNY, and WILLIAM M. Tween are to be the principal stockholders. The price is to be \$1,000,000 for the paper and all the property connected with it, neluding the real estate. The last named item is valued at \$000,000, the machinery, type, and other fixtures at \$100,000, and the paper at \$300,000. From the total price the amount of any mortgages upon the property is to be deduct ed. The present managers of the establishment will leave as soon as the purchase is concluded. forgive sins after being told he may by the | The intention of those who propose to bay is to the Republican interest; but as soon as the Hon. A. O'HALL has completed his term as Mayor he will become the editor, and then the political character of the concern will doubtless be hanged. We learn also that the first overtures or this transaction were made by George Jones through a third party to Mr. Sween's about six nonths ago, but the plan has not been entertained intil recently. It is supposed that the attacks which the Times has of late made upon the leaders of Tammany Hall have contributed somewhat to bring them to their present purpose. It is understood that in the hands of its new owners the Times will continue to support GRANT as the candidate for the Democracy to beat.

> Persons of whom income raturns for last rear have been demanded by the Assessors of Internal Revenue might as well look at the 11th section of the act of July 13, 1970. The will there find that it is their doty only to make a return of the "gross amount" of their "in ome, gains, and profits" for the year 1870, the whole inquisitorial proceeding of the 118th secdon of the law as it formerly stood, and as it is embodied in the blanks still furnished having been abolished. A simple statement that one's ncome, over and above all deductions and exemptions allowed by law, is so much, ought to se sufficient. Still, as the assessors may declare a return false or fraudulent, and thus compel a more particular statement, they have practically the power of enforcing their requirement of the details called for in their blanks. It is, too, only fitting in the nature of things that an unconstiutional law should be executed in an arbitrary and illegal manner.

The Father Mathew Societies have been loing a noble work, but they are now in trouble Their Convention yesterday broke up in disorder. Politics lay at the roots of the dissenon. No plain tree can thrive when sheltering surculios, and no temperance society can dourish when infected with designing politicians. Lehe Father Mathew Societies rid themselves of he curculto, and they will flourish like green bay rees. Suffering wives will then bless them, and the children of the drawbard will pray for them.

It is said that Messys. A. V. Stout, A. A. SELOVER, Gen. BAXTER, and DUSCAN, SHERMAN & Co. have bought the famous Little Emma silver nine in Utah for \$1,500,000, and have deposited with Mr. H. B. CLAPLIN, as trustee, \$200,000 to bind the bargain. The Little Emma mine is in the Little Cottonwood Cañon, near Salt Lake City It was sold some months ago to the Bank of Cali fornia for \$900,000. With the exception perhap of Silver Island in Lake Superior, it is probably the righest silver mine in the world. The ere is so rich in the metal that it can be cut with a knife, food judges estimate the mine to be worth over illroad, and most of it reshipped to Wales, where it is smelted. Some of it is sent to Newitk, and there turned into silver bars. Several hundred tons of the ore now lie at the bottom of New York Bay in seventy feet of water, because of a collision with one of the Camden and Ambo

The Narragansett Steamship Company comapondent of the Hamilton paper was mis- tory, they had better take themselves out of city and Boston next Monday. nence running their splendid steamers between this

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic Items. WALLACK'S .- The present week is . rich in its promise of pleasant things, dramatic and musical. First in order comes Robertson's comedy of "Birth" st Wallack's. Now that this author is lost to us, and his graceful pen will charm us with no new plays, the heritage of those excellent ones that he has left will seem the brighter. We look to find in the comedy to be presented to night for the first time at Wallack's, all of those qualities of direct ness, simplicity, firm ; characterization, and interest excited and retained by the ligitimate methods of dramatic art, that have given to this author his en-

viable reputation. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-"Saratoga" completes -night its bright, pleasant, and entertaining career. Mr. Daly, who is as genial a host as he is sagacious a manager, marked the event of its hundredth representation by a pleasant reunion, on Saturday, of his friends and of the ladies and gentlemen or his

company at the St. James Hotel.

To-morrow evening Boucleault's "Jozebel," which has waited so leng for the public to suffer its pre cessor to be withdrawn, will at last be produ Boota's .- Mr. Booth appears to-night, and on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, as Ingo, Mr. Barrets assuming the Othello on these occasions. At all the other performances of the week,

the parts will be reversed. OLYMPIC .- "Horizon," Mr. Daly's new play, is drawing crowded houses. It promises a long run, and is well worth seeing. The principal characters in the play are taken by G. L. Fox, J. K. Mortimer, Agnes Ethel, and Ada Harland. Mr. John E. ciwyn is now the acting manager at this theatre. Niblo's.—The preparations for the production of bakespeare's "Richard the Third" that have been so diligently prosecuted for months past, will culmi-nate with the presentation of that play on the 10th of April, a formight from to-day. As the efforts that have been made by the management to give this play a remarkable setting have been earnest and in teresting, we give a portion of their official account of those efforts taken from a recent circular. In re

of those efforts taken from a recent circular. In regard to the text to be used they say:

Some important modifications and certain excisions of the original text of the play have been made, which all conversant with the tragely must adont wore requisite for representation. The usual acting edition by Colley Tioner has been entirely disregarded, it being believed that that compilation was intended to make the character of Richard something more than Shakespeare Intended, as a tinguistionably makes it something different. The best authorities have been consulted in this respect, and for the purpose of shedding light on dark or doubtful passages.

As to the costumes, the armorial bearings, and the capons, every pains seem to have been taken to scure securacy. With regard to these points the cular, after referring to the picturesqueness of he dresses of all classes of that century, contains be following well-stated and interesting remarks: the following well-stated and interesting remarks:

The management have studiously followed such flummated ASS, of the medieval period as are renowned for their descriptive faithfulness. As a result it is believed that they have succeeded to presenting every parasings in the play, not only in costume true to the character and time, but in the exact counterparts in design and color of habiliments actually worn. The dresses are not only costly in material and dazzing in colors, but they are exact reproductions. We have the quality yet picture questions are desired and the first surproductions, the sufference of the ladies, the rich surproductions are the ladies, the rich surproductions are desired and the courtlers, use red hats and threets of the cardinals, the black and white robes of the priests, the blue gowns of the Aldermen, the armor of the soldiers—altogether forming a tout enemble as instructive as it is beautiful, and as interesting as it is bewilder-

ring.

Some difficulties had to be overcome in ascertaining the exact amorral bearings of the characters in the play, and of these introduced as adding the King and Ricamond in the struggle at Boeworth. The last two acts being entirely in time of war, heraldic accuracy was indispensable, as each leader would exhibit on his tabard his lossgaria, and each retainer the badge or cognizance of his lord. For these important and characteristic embellishments the management are much ladebted to the rethese important and characteristic embellishments the management are much indebted to the researches of eminent English archeologists and to the tecthical knowledge of the head of a celebrated London Heraidry Office. The weapons introduced are characteristic of the time, and include faichious, billhooks, crosslows, partisans, water-sprinklers, morning stars, spears, lances, &c., &c.

The armor, acconferments, and weapons were all expressly manafactured for the place by Grancer of Paris from specimens in the French arrends and the hierarch Collection.

In the scenery, a reproduction of Old London in the fifteenth century, which its gorgeous palaces and solemn temples, its ancient streets and tower forters, has been mainly considered.

As the management of this theatre is in the habit

of making good its promises, we do not doubt that n point of stage appointments the tragedy will be perbly given. This we are the more ready to be

Other Dramatic Notes.

Other Bramatic Notes.

Mr. John A. Runnett, the faithful treasurer of the ran Francisco Minstrel trouge, takes a benefit on Friday evening next, which the lights of the prolession will assist to make a most attractive one. 
Volunteers have come forward from various quarters, and there will be a binzo of darkness—a perfect galaxy of black stars. This is the last week of this capital minstrel company. Next Monday they is capital minstrel company. Next Monday they to not upon their country travels. Their places at their half will be filled by a company of Japanese acrobate, juggiers, and equilibrists. This is not the same company that was here on a former occasion, but one we are assured of equal excellence. They are fresh from Japan, and will do all the impossible things that the human, especially the Japanese human mand can conceive.

the Japanese human mind can conceive.

Madame Sechach, whose term of engagement has, fortunately for all those who have not as yet seen her noble representations, been extended somewhat, appears to-night at the Fourteenth Street Theatro for the benefit of the fellow-artists who have played with her during her engagement in this country. A selection of acts from the layst admired of her plays will be given.

Miss Laura Keene takes this theatre for a short season, commencing on the 10th of April.

Newcomb & Arlington's Minstrels are fitting up the lower half of the Apolio building in Broadway with the purpose of making it a permanent abiding-place for fecusieves. The whole interior is to be sifered, and a regular theatre in all respects, except gallertes, built. They open a forteight from this evening.

At the Grand Opera House Aimée appears to-A new cynocephalus, braving the fate that has evercome both his predecessors, abjents this even of at the Fourteenth Street Circus, We note no changes of special interest at the other theatres.

Mr. Mills's Concerts.

Mr. S. R. Mills, the eminent pianist, gives a crice of three quasiforte recitals, which, unfortunately for New Yorkers but happily for Brooklyn, are to take place at the Altennesium in that city on the 8th, 15th, and 221 of April. At the first of these place at the Altennesium in that city on the Stopping Mills. rectals, to be given next week Saturday, Miss. Storling, Mr. Candidus, and Mr. William Masort Lie part.

### THE PRESIDENCY.

The Chief Justice Nearly Well Again. I saw the Chief Justice the other day, and !

min had to write that he continues steadily to improve in his health. He now walks mines every day, we with a relish, and sleeps like a child. He is staining fiesh and strength, and his face is again assuming its old form of characteristics and expression. The convergence of the Child Justice has revived all the old speculations concording the tresidency, and should his health continue to improve, I would not be astonished to see him nomented by the Democracy and elected President of the University of the Democracy and elected President of the University of the Democracy and elected President of the University of the Democracy and elected President of the University of the Democracy and elected President of the University of the Democracy and elected President of the University of the Democracy and elected President of the University of the Democracy and elected President of the University of the Democracy and elected President of the University of the President of the President of the University of the President of t

The Calico Hep of the Great East Side. The first anniversally conformation by the Oriestal Club in the way of a strictly color hop at the rooms on next Monday evening, will cortainly be a peculiarly enjoyable affair. Although the house is ery commodious, yet the magnitude of the club ne ressitates the confinement of the issue of tickets to cessitates the confluences of the issue of tickets to members, and so the call will rather assume the character of a faulty party. The respect will be all that should be desired, and the decorations, under the superintendence of Timoney of Wallach's Treates, will and materially to the attractions of the countries council.

The Joint High Banqueting Party.

Washington, Marck 25.—The Joint High Com-

The subject of the disheries was first taken up ha-cause of the anxiety to avoid by an accommodation of difference any possible trouble during the coming fishing season. Both parties have presented voluminous documents.

We call attention to the alvertisement of

Mr. A. A. Favarger of a new public course of French readings and lessons for ladies and good men. Those who have enjoyed M., Favanger a teacher who in the same length of time imparts to much or such accurate knowledge of the French an cage as he. His method is his own, and h success is remarkable. We commond his no

THE SOUTHERN VULTURES.

A VIVID PICTURE OF THE SITUA-TION IN ARKANSAS.

No Ku-Klux Legislation from Congress, but a General Amnesty-The Carpet-Baggers Going for all the Money in the State.

A representative of THE SUN happened to meet gentleman on Saturday who had passed the winter n the South-the most of the time in Arkansasand, knowing him to be a practical business man of sound sense and independent views, forthwith prodning the Impressions produced by his personal observations in that region. The gentleman is an ardent Republican in his political faith; but, as will be seen, does not on this account deem it necessary to endorse the rascalities of the carpet-baggers who pisrepresent that party in the Southern States. The following conversation took place:

Reporter-What do you think of the condition of affairs in Arkansas? Answer-Matters are in a very bad state there. The people-that is the old citizens-are crushed and discouraged. They are poor and disheartened ; the State Government is in the hands of carpet-baggers, the most worthiess, corrupt, and rapacious set of rascals that can be imagined, who have robbed the people unmercifully, and seem determined upon ruining the whole community.

Reportor-Do the people manifest much interest n politics ?

Answer-Very little. They seem quite hope-less, and talk very little about political matters. FEELING TOWARD THE NORTH. Reporter-What appears to be their feeling to-

Answer-Northern men who come there with the intention of pursuing any legitimate business are well received; political adventurers, or carpetbaggers, are cordially detested. But Northern men who have capital which they propose to invest in onsiness there, are as cordially welcomed. Sorthern man can travel in any part of the South that I have visited and be courteously received un se as makes himself obnoxious by meddling with

Reporter-Do you think that the ill feetlag maniested toward the carpet-baggers extends to the National Government ?

Answer-I do not think there would be any bad eling existing toward the National Government if the people were allowed to manage their own local

Reporter-How about Clayton ?

Answer-The Claytor party have everything in the money in the State. No adequate idea can be formed of the rascallty of the men who have possession of the State Government-irres worthless vagabonds from the North, who are utter's unprincipled, and insatiable thieves NEGRO OFFICE HOLDERS.

Reporter—What is the state of feeling between the race—the blacks and the whites? Answer—The two races seem to get along very well together. I saw no evidence of lil feeling lowerd the blacks, except toward those that have seen appointed or elected to office. These are dis-ided, not only because the whites object to being ruled by blacks, but also because thay are usually led by blacks, but also because they are usually

serving how the blacks conduct themselves in office?

Acswer—Not many. I was staying for some months about fifty miles from Little Rock, and found great difficulty in getting my mail matter. Only a small proportion of the letters sent to me ever came to hund. The distributing office is at Little Rock, and my experience with the delivery cierk at the post office at that place led me to understand why, if the other clerks in the office were like him, i had failed to get un letters. This man, who was a negro, could not read—that is, he could with great difficulty spell out a name, a letter at a time, but he could not read off an address. I called to inquire for a letter, and the darkey handed me out a nig pile, and told me if any of them were for me, to help myself.

BELATIONS BETWEEN THE BACES. orter-Have you any personal knowledge of lux troubles, or outrages on the blacks ? ever-Nothing of the kind came within my

Answer-Nothing of the kind came within my observation.
Reporter-Do you know of any objections being made to the education of the blacks?
Answer-I never heard of any objections. There were schools in operation where I was, and I used to see the papils going and coming with their boosts but I never heard any remarks made on the subject one way as the object.

ne way or the other.

Reporter—Do you believe that the people of Aransas have any hope, or wish, that slavery will ever e reëstablished? e reestablished?

Answer—I do not, I believe they think that ventually the State will be better off without it. A laster who owned three large plantations and a great number of slaves before the war, told me that I be had only had the means to keep affort in language so settled, the ready money to run his plantation, and the properties of the set of

KU-RLUX BILLS AND AMNESTY. Reporter-What do you think of the prop Kinx legislation by Congress ?

Kinx legislation by Congress 7

Answer—I think a General Amnesty would be worth all the Ku-Kinx bills that could ever be devised. I have talked with many intelligent, snapshemen and have found no feeling of hostility to the Union, but only toward the scamps who are robbing them and bringing the State to after ruin. The feeling among them seems to be that if they can only be treated as human beings, that is all they will ask. They acknowledge that they were conquered; but they think it is been that they were conquered;

in addition.

Who Incited the Negroes to Incendiarism-The Politicians who have been flegging of the South Carolina, Legislature. Correspondence of The San. COLUMBIA, March 22.-The wisdom of Gov.

Scott's concidatory measures and of his action is calling a conference of the most infinential citizen of the State has already become apparent. York and Chester, the counties which a few weeks ago were so turbulent, are as quiet as any two counties in New York. The negroes, since they have been dispessessed of the Winchester rides have ceased to ride about the country firing their pieces in the air, to the ter ror of white ladies and children, and, being assured of protection at the hands of their employers, hav cone to work in the cotton fields. The planter are busily preparing the ground for the annua crop, and as I learned this morning from a gentle-man of Union county, all have too much to think else outside their plantations.
"It isn't the negroes," said he, "that trouble us

we can get along very well with them; but the infernal scoundrels who instil all sorts of mischi into their neads—such men, for instance, as

These fellows are members of the Legislature, and if Mr. Butler would get up a bill, and have it passed to hang all such miscreaots, there would be no need of "ournate consumities" and "Ka, Kix bills." Joe Crews once addressed an assemblage of negroes in Laurens county, and with a wicked leer told them that more fer matches before ye cents a box, and that they were better were as han Winchester rifles."

The arms can be a room, the could be a revising for several may be several hundred stands are in clarge of the proper adhorities, and more are expected with every frain. By the way, there is a peculiar feature of the multipher better that may not be fully understood at the Norm, and whea told it cannot help but strike such disciplination of the proper account of the proper account of the proper adherence of the first and Lefterts as table indictions. The property of JUNE MODLEY AND JOE CREWS.

The body is to be taken to day by the morning to the amount of \$1 and less almost daily. The Major rarely moves with success in this style of hundred years.

looks in at his cabin door. But his highest glory is reached when riding at the head of his "battailon" of militis in the streets of Charleston. Sam is the Major of a battailon, and hence his title. Sitting on a horse, Samuel puffs out his cheeks and looks with subreme contempt upon those on the sidewalk. One day Major Sam had the battailou out for a drill—that is to say, for

A NEGRO PROLIC.

Samuel was going through the evolutions in fine style when all at once one of the captains made some blander which disconcerted the Major and knocked the tactics out of his head. He stood non-plussed, scratched his woolly poll, but it was futile, can's train of thought was threen of the track, and he couldn't to save his life think of the next order to give. So with a look of the most ineffable disgust he dismissed the battaion and rode off the field.

dd. Next morning the people of Charleston were topished to read in the papers an order from eadquarters as follows: neadquarters as follows:

Captain Prince Russell, of the —— Battallon, is so descent in knowledge of the tactics of Mr. Upton as to detect in the witter neclessness in the Battallon, and therefore the Battallon is dissolved, and will consider itself no longer a military organization.

SAMUEL DICKSON, Major.

The battalion was therefore dissolved. Can it be doubted that Gov. Scott has acted wisely in with-drawing the arms from these people?

A Carpet-Bag Mayor Responsible for the

Meridian Massacre.

MERIDIAN, March 25.—The Meridian Mercury to-day says of William Storgis, the incendiary: 'Incendiarism is seldom established by direct and posiive testimony. Men may lie and commit perjury but circumstances never lie. The investigation which closed Thursday evening, and the testimony of which was all written down, has a chain of eir or which was an written down, has a chain of eir-cumstantial evidence pointing so strongly to Wil-liam Stargis, late Mayor of Meridian, as the incen-diary of the night of the 4th, as to crowd out every other theory of the conflagration. He stands out by ore the world as an incendiary and the fomento-of a riot, in which a Judge was shot on the Justice's sett by a negro. He is besides under indictment for a felony in this county which would send him to the penitentiary.

THE GREAT FIRE IN CANAL STREET.

Three Buildings Totally Burned - Two lies Turned Out-Loss \$400,000.

At a quarter-past ten on Saturday night, fire one discovered in the cellar of the six-story Nova cotia freestone building 185 Canal street, corner of Most street, the first floor and cellars of which were occupied by Wagner, Schneider & Co. as a furniture and upholstery warehouse and store. The upper portion, and the adjoining building, 187 Canal street, were occupied by Frank Rhoner & Co. as a furniture and cannot store. From the inflammable nature of the stock, within ten minutes from the discovery of the fire the flames had forced their way through to the upper story and the entire structure was in flames. At ten minutes to eleven Chief En ganeer l'erley ordered the second slarm to be soundd, calling out an extra force of the Fire Department; but the fire spread with such frightful ra sidity that it was found impossible to subdue the mes, and streams of water through 1% inch noz zles were thrown on the surrounding buildings.

At 11:30 the woodwork of the buildings on the northeast corner of Canal and Mott streets were or northeast corner of Canal and Mott streets were on fro. No. 155 Canal street, occupied by C. H. G. Lossere, trunk manufacturer, was slightly damaged, and saved with difficulty, and the rear end of the Moman's Home. 45 Elizabeth street, was at one time on fire, and saved only by great exertion. Lot 150 Canal street, occupied as a second-hand lymber yard by Mr. North, and 191 Canal street, Smith & Lane's lumber yard, were attractive spots for the fames and falling cinders, but escaped destruction, while the liquor store of Inman. Stemme & Co., 105 Canal street, only escaped by pouring on it a deluge of water.

At 12:40 the western wall of the bailding fell with At 12:40 the western wall of the ball-ling fell with a terrine crash, smashing to pieces the one story building adjoining, which was used as an office by smith & Lanc. At 12:45 part of the Canai street freat of the building fell, and five minutes later that a sound resembling a broadside from a line-of-buttle ship. In roar of the burning building was the German boarding house of Henry Born 100 Mott street, and the three-story brick tonement house, 101 Mott street, accupied by James O'Donell, a Sixth Ward politician, and two poor families who lost everything in the world. At this time the

Chief Engineer Perley remained on the spot until o'clock yesterday morning, when Assistant En-neer Mackey took command with a reserve steam gune, flook and Ladder Companies 9 and 11, and stachments of poince from the Fifth and Eighth ards, to keep back the crowds who were guzing

d. 185 and 187 Canal street were were Schaplder & Co., and cost owned by Wagner, Scheeder & Co., and cost \$20,000. They are instead for \$20,000 in city comtances. These loss in stock will probably be \$150,000, and Frank Roomer & Co., who saved nothing, will probably lose \$150,000. Arr. North loses \$4,000; or Insurance. Sunth & Lane, with an insurance on their stock of \$1,000, lose \$2,500, and C. H. G. Losere, whose stock was considerably damaged by water, has an insurance of \$10,000 on his stock. The building, which is owned by John Childs, is damaged about \$250. The three-story buildings 99 and 101 Mott street, which were almost totally destroyed by the falling of the rear wall of 185 Canal street, were occupied by several poor families. Wm. Stevens, with a wife and four children, has been left entirely destitute, and a man name (dillepie, with a wife and two children, are left homeless. Mr. O'Donnell, who occupied the first floor of 101 Mott street, is probably insured. Several workmen also lost taur tools, which loss is not covere 1 by insurance.

Wm. Stevens, wite, and four children were turned into the street. Mr. Stevens is entirely destitute. Any assistance will be gratefully received.

# A MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

The Death of Mrs. Merwin R. Brewer, wife of a Distinguished New Yorker.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner Schirmer over the body of Elizabeth Brewer, the n political and commercial circles. The medical testimony showed that Mrs. Brewer came to her end from the effects of Paris green, a compound o arsenious acid and sulphate of copper with caustic soda. Afterwards Ar. Brewer, the husband, testi fied that his wife's age was ferty-seven, and that her constitution had been impaired for the past twelve months. She was naturally witty and viva lous, but interly had been afflicted with spells of aresses of her two daughters nor the attention of Henry A. Wells, the well-known inventor of has blocks, and during his lifetime was his favorite child. Side had been greatly petted by him. His death afflicted her greatly, and in her fits of melanchely side referred to him repeatedly, aging that she had reason to believe he was in the place of terment, and that she had reason to believe he was in the place of terment, and that she had reason to believe he was not the place of terment, and that she had reason to the world in the exhertations of the flev. Mr. Montaonary, the paster of the Edwards Church of the Incornation, where the family had a new, that could have constananced or originated this herrithe idea, which was altogether born of her had health and her melanchely brootings. All that affection could detate or negamity dayles had been attempted to rouse and cally near. Lost year the house where they lived was given up in hopes that the change might improve her health, and the family visited baratora, Newport, and various other reserts. Her health was so much hemofited that all her relations induced hopes of her final recovery.

All last week she had been singularly free from deepandancy, and the photographs of her father, which had been indeed nearly the feet of hereasing her droacful thems has about him, were restored to their usual places. On Friday evening one of the daughters counter that that meaned that

THE PALISADES MURDER.

A NIGHT OF DEBAUCH THAT ENDER IN BLOODSHED.

Two Men Found on the Sidewalk Weltering in Blood-One Fatally Stabbed-The Assessan Drawing a Kulfe on the Officers-A Deputy Sheriff Harboring a Murderer. On Saturday night the people living on the Paliandes were startled by the cries of marder, They rushed out of their houses and found two men weltering in blood lying in front of the Shades barcoom, kept by J. S. Mayo. The men were recoggan. McDonough's bowels had been slashed out. The men were taken to their homes, both living in the same house. Dr. Schabert, of Hoboken, examined McDonough's wounds, and pronounced them mortal adding that he could not live many hours, McDonough had also received a deep stab about two inches from the left groin. Eagan was stabled be-

other cuts about the body. It appears that Patrick Cunningham and Patrick Coyne had been carousing about the saloons. While walking about the Palisades, Cunningham and Coyne met McDonough and Eagan in front of the Shades. A dispute arose. Cunningham said that he was bound to have a fight. McDonough, who says that Le is a stranger to Cunningham, endeavored to discade him. Cunningham, in a threatening manner, placed his hand on McDonough's shoulder, and the latter pushed it off. Without further words

tween the third and fourth ribs, and had received

CUNNINGHAM DREW A LARGE KNIFE and made a slash at McDonough, ripping opan his stomach. Eagan rushed to his friend's assistance, and was stabbed in several places. Cunningham and Coyne then walked into Bantz's saloon, where they took several drinks. Afterward they wont to their home in Weehawken street.

News of the marier spread like wild fire,

even at that late bonr of night, but no one dared attempt the arrest of the murderers. Constable Ridgeway having been summoned, coused up Squire Syms, who issued a warrant for Cunningham's arrest. The constable called on Frederick Bantz to assist him. While the two were on the way to Cunningham's house they mot Deputy Sheriff James Evenor, whose assistance the onstable asked, but he pleaded indisposition. The two then went to Cunningham's house, and after swhile Cunningham made his appearance. The constable told him that he had a warrant for him. Cunningham demanded that it should be read. The constable in a tremulous voice began to read the warrant. Conningham saw that he had not a resolute officer to deal with, and

DETERMINED TO RESIST. He rushed up stairs, the constable and Mr. Bants ttempting to follow. In a moment Canningham returned with a huge kuife in his hand, and ordered; them to quit the house. This they refused to do. He then made a rush upon them, and attempted TO STAB THE CONSTABLE.

Both beat a hasty retreat. The constable and Bantz returned to Hoboken, and were reculorced by Officers Wright and Kivlon. It was about one o'clock yesterday morning when

the officers arrived at Cunningham's house and forced open the door. Coyne was roused from his sleep and questioned, but refused to give any information. The building was ransacked, but without success. Cunningham had fled, no one knew whither. Yesterday Chief Denovan detailed Officera Wright and thenry to arrest the murderer. When they arrived at Canningham's house a small boy told them that Cunningham was in the house of Deputy Sherid Evenor.

Cunningham made a desperate resistance. Tables, chairs, and crockery were scattered about. The

RESCUING THREE PRIESO.

BESCUING THESE, FRIEND,
but he was burried into a car. While riding to the
station he attempted to draw mother gate which
he had concared on his person. He straggled
hard, but was overcome. A large kathe was taken
from his pocket. A manic ensued, for many laken
from his pocket. A manic ensued, for many laken
were in the car. Ord r. however, was soon restored. Cunningham was finally locked up in the Hoboken police station. Care Donovan has since had
him removed to the county jan for better security.

WHAT CUNNINGHAM SAYS ABOUT IT.

A Six schooler had an integring with Counter.

WHAT CUNNINGHAM SAYS ABOUT IT.

A SUN reporter had an interview with Cunning-ham, last evening. He is a stort, muscular man, with a forbidding countermere. He is in a greated cell and hand cuffed. His story is that he had been drinking with Covae. They met his bonding and Eagan in front of the Shades. A quarrel sprung ap and McDenough struck him in the face. They cliniched, and both fell. They were then separated and Cunningham went with his friend into some other salcons, and drank. White coming out of the Shades, he again met McDenough and Euran. The dispute was renewed, and he says that McDenough again struck him. In solidefonce he adds that he drew a knife and stabeed McDenough. When Euran saw his friend in trouble he rushed to his assistance, while Coyne in no way helped him. He was compelled to stab him also. He acknowledged that he drew a knife on the constable and said that he wanted only to scare him.

what Eagan Says.

Engan says that the assault was neprovoked; that Cunningham was bent on a fight, and pounced down upon his friend and himself. They never had any difficulty with him, and as to McDonough, he was not acquaisted with Cunningham. McDonough is still uncoascious and spaking rapidly.

Four marders have beed committed within eight years at this place. Seven years ago a man was murdered there. Three years ago one Roach killed two canal men—one named Maddan it was proved that he had done it in self-defence; but Roach boresuch a bad character that he was sent for throayears to the State Prison. His term e pires soon. Canningham is one of the most desperate cuttroats about there. Three years ago he was stabbed by Peter Keough, a desperado, now dead. Cunningham owns a small quarry at the foot of Weelawken street, and employs Pat Coyne. He is about thirty-five years old, married, and has three children. He does not yet realize his position, but still displays his natural ferociousness.

ANOTHER NATHAN MURDERER.

Found near Corydon, Ind .- Begs a Refease,

Found near Corydon, Ind.—Begs a Release,
Evades the Officers—Commits Burglary,
Steals Horses—Exit Murderer.

From the Lonisville Commercial, March 24.
Some three weeks ago a man went to the
neighborhood of Corydon, Harrison county, and
hired himself to work about a tannery. His tak
and general conduct led the citizens in the neighborhood to suspect him as the man Forrester, who
murdered Natian, the New York banker. A description of Forrester was obtained, and the min
filled it in every particular. On Finda, he was an
filled it in every particular. On Finda, he was an
filled it in every particular. On Finda, he was inrested, and on being told that he was suspected tobe the Nathan murderer he exhibited alarm, finally
averring that he came from New York, and that his
sole business in the West was to hunt Forreston,
and that he was sent West for that purpose.

Among his baggage were found several new papers containing a description of Forrester, and a
considerable sum of money. A deputy of Suerial
Emiris was sent to New Albany to obtain a motograph of Forrester of Marsha. Alors, and a mile
description of him; but wind he was gone the
prisoner perstanded the officers to release him,
promising that he would remain there for several
months, and that he was non-set und respectable
inan. But on Friday night last, after his reloads, he
cisappeared, and has not been seen since.

When the Deputy Sheriff arrived at Corydon with
the photograph, all who looked at it at once reconized its striking resemblance to the man who has
been under arrest. On Monday night the County
Clerk's effect at Corydon was entered by un mouprished burgler, the safe blown to pieces, and who